

USAID/Zambia
ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

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Please Note:

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A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

Background: From 1991, Zambia has undergone a political transition from decades of one-party autocracy to multi-party democracy. Fundamental economic liberalization and structural reform programs have accompanied this political transformation. Zambia's political and economic development is constrained by its narrow economic base, historical dependency on copper mining, concentrated ownership of assets, limited foreign and domestic investment, the legacy of authoritarian leadership, corruption and high unemployment. Zambia's social indicators remain very unfavorable, with life expectancy under 40 years, an infant mortality rate of 95 per 1,000 births, a 16% prevalence of HIV/AIDS among the adult population and a high population growth rate. A recently more politically balanced parliament is struggling to assert itself following decades of subjugation by the Executive Branch, while a poorly resourced judiciary is seeking to strengthen the independence and efficiency of the legal system.

Over the past decade, severe and partial droughts have become increasingly frequent in the southern half of Zambia, creating a food insecurity crisis characterized by high rates of malnutrition. The HIV/AIDS pandemic continues to ravage every sector of Zambia's economy, with productivity being under-cut by the depressed capacity of unhealthy workers, increased absenteeism, caring for the ill and attendance at funerals. The health system is rapidly becoming overwhelmed with the demands of this epidemic. Orphans and other vulnerable children in families affected by HIV/AIDS are in need of economic, psychosocial and other support. The World Bank estimates Zambia's per capita Gross Domestic Product in 2001 at \$350. External debt stood at \$7.2 billion in December 2001, with debt servicing absorbing a fifth of the Government's budget revenue. The debt is owed primarily to multilateral institutions. In December 2000, Zambia was approved for debt relief under the Enhanced Debt Initiative for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). Zambia's debt stock is likely to remain unsustainable even with HIPC debt relief.

U.S. Interests and Goals: Zambia remains key to U.S. national interests and foreign policy priorities in the Southern Africa region. Zambia plays a constructive role in regional conflict resolution efforts, particularly in the Democratic Republic of Congo. It has a positive record of economic and political reforms over the past ten years and is a model of peace and stability in a troubled region. Zambia is a leader in open-market reform and is a top priority country in the U.S. Government's worldwide effort to stem the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

USAID is contributing to several Presidential and other initiatives that are having a major impact on Zambia's economic, social and political status. USAID is helping to cut hunger in Africa by promoting policies that liberalize the agricultural sector and improving small agricultural producers' productivity, diversification, market access, and land management practices in Zambia. USAID continues to play an important role in enhancing trade capacity by advancing the Integrated Framework for Trade (IFT) in Zambia and has provided financial and technical support to initiate Zambia's IFT Public/Private Sector Partnership. As a key partner in the Government of the Republic of Zambia's (GRZ) Basic Education Sub-sector Investment Program (BESSIP), USAID is expanding learning opportunities for vulnerable children, including girls and orphans. USAID assisted the GRZ in preparing its plan that succeeded in obtaining a commitment of \$192 million from The Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria, to combat these devastating diseases over the next five years. Through its health SO, USAID is funding expansion of voluntary counseling and testing facilities, home based care for AIDS patients, training for health workers, programs to prevent mother to child HIV transmission, care for children and orphans of HIV/AIDS, and strengthening malaria prevention and control efforts. USAID is also assisting in solidifying democratic practices by responding to the anti-corruption campaign launched by President Levy Mwanawasa through support for law and policy reform, civil society public debate and strengthening of oversight institutions.

Partnerships are important to succeed in having a positive impact. USAID collaborates closely with GRZ in the implementation of education, health and parliamentary reforms, and the private sector in facilitating public/private dialogue, particularly in areas of policy reform and creating an enabling environment for private sector development. USAID's partnerships with local and international NGOs promote public

participation in civil and political processes that strengthen democratic governance, focus on sustainable community-based approaches to rural development and in increasing access to better education and health services.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and the National Economic Diversification Program are important focal points for donor collaboration. USAID has been the leader of the Parliamentary Reform Sub-group of donors in the context of donor collaboration in support of democratic governance. Zambia's major donors and their principal areas of collaboration with USAID include: The World Bank (privatisation, PRSP, agriculture, health, energy, tourism and wildlife sectors); Germany and the EU (small and medium business development); Sweden (microenterprise development); Norway and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (rural group business development); Norway and the Netherlands (Public-private Agricultural Forum); Denmark, Sweden, Norway, the United Kingdom, Ireland, the Netherlands, Canada, Japan and UNICEF (health sector); and UK, Japan and other bilateral donors (HIV/AIDS activities); and UK, Denmark, Norway, Japan, the Netherlands, Ireland, Finland, the World Bank and UNICEF (basic education). The US-Japan Partnership for Global Health is active in eleven program areas.

Challenges: The past year has had several challenges, most significantly, regarding agricultural production. The regional drought, including Zambia, resulted in a very low maize harvest, causing severe shortages of this staple food across the country. Reliance on imports from neighboring countries saw maize prices double in 2002. The drought and food security problems have also impacted school-age children. A pupil attendance survey in USAID-supported schools revealed, in some cases, almost empty schools. Households already burdened by HIV/AIDS are particularly vulnerable to hunger and malnutrition. USAID moved aggressively to develop its post-drought plan for the country's hardest drought hit areas of Southern, Eastern and Central Provinces. USAID's key implementing partners in these provinces prepared detailed agricultural recovery proposals aimed at increasing hectares of land under conservation farming, improved seeds, improved agro-forestry fallowing and drought tolerant cropping. The proposals funded by USAID's OFDA and USAID's bilateral programs will allow the interventions to reach 48,000 smallholder farmers during the 2002/2003 cropping season.

Key Achievements: FY 2002 was a year of good progress for the USAID program in Zambia, with several advancements in development.

Increased Rural Income: Despite the second consecutive year of drought and its subsequent adverse impact on agriculture, this SO continued to expand access and economic opportunities to 58,769 rural farmers who benefited from a wide range of improved agricultural technologies and management skills. While over 90% of small-scale farmers not practicing conservation farming harvested no crop in the face of the drought, USAID assisted small-scale farmers who employed conservation farming techniques, improved fallowing and other productivity enhancing technologies were among the few that realized incomes from their farming enterprises this agricultural season. However, their incomes were significantly reduced by the drought and did not achieve USAID planned targets. Rural non-farm enterprises showed a dramatic increase in the incomes from \$232,932 in FY 2001 to \$859,032 in FY 2002, indicating the importance of micro and household economic diversification that USAID is promoting in Zambia. In addition, USAID leveraged \$1 million through a private partnership alliance with FINTA Dairy which contributed business capital and expertise to enhance the participating farmer producers' competitiveness. USAID's trade and investment policy focus helped the GRZ in preparing the AGOA visa regulations system which helped increase yarn exports to South Africa, Botswana and Mauritius. USAID partners also played a key role in developing Zambia's negotiating position on the SADC rules of origin for copper cables, which was accepted by participating countries in the trade protocol. USAID's support led to significant reduction in electricity tariffs for irrigated maize farmers.

Basic Education: USAID support for innovative education systems to deliver basic education flourished in FY02. A total of almost 56,000 students enrolled in primary education benefited from USAID basic education and school health and nutrition programs. USAID together with the Ministry of Education (MOE) supports Interactive Radio Instruction (IRI) programs to enable children, especially girls, drop-outs and orphans to obtain a primary education. The MOE's inclusion of 5 minutes of lifeskills and HIV/AIDS topics

within each IRI lesson was a significant achievement to bring lifeskills messages to the younger population. USAID specialists in HIV/AIDS education and participatory learning worked with IRI writers to ensure optimal impact during those minutes of broadcast. For the first time, the MOE is taking a decentralized approach to annual planning, with each of its 72 districts developing their own Annual Work Plans which, in turn, will inform the National Plan and budget for 2003. The USAID-supported education management information system made this possible by providing district education planners with up-to-date education data about their districts and schools. The FY02 Presidential Initiative Basic Education in Africa funds will ensure that USAID builds upon and expands support for teacher training, especially regarding HIV/AIDS, in the expansion of school health and nutrition and interactive radio activities during FY03. The first stage of the USAID supported multisectoral approach to mobilizing communities to promote girls' education, good learning environments, and HIV/AIDS mitigation is working, with 40 teams formed and preparing plans of action for 2003.

Health: Zambia is one of four HIV/AIDS "rapid scale-up" countries worldwide and progress in all HIV/AIDS intervention areas has been strong. The Preliminary Report of the 2001/2 DHS has confirmed the downward trends in risky sexual behaviors previously documented in the Sexual Behavior Surveys. The DHS HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 16% among adults aged 15-49 was established as a baseline against which future progress can be measured. Previous estimates of a prevalence rate of 19.7% were based on antenatal sentinel surveillance. Infant and under-5 mortality has declined by approximately 15% since the last DHS of 1996. There has been substantial USAID-supported scale-up of HIV Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) services and distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets during this reporting period. Notable this year has also been a government decision to switch to more effective antimalarial drugs and the beginning of implementation of a malaria-in-pregnancy prevention package (both are areas receiving significant USAID support).

Democracy and Governance: USAID's strategy for democratic governance supported more opportunities for broader participation in the political process and civil society influence on policy formulation through grants for increased public debate. Combined efforts by two USAID implementation partners helped define the civil society reform agenda, which included constitutional, electoral, media law and parliamentary reforms. For the second time in Parliamentary history, one of the media coalitions funded by USAID, comprising five media associations, created pressure on government by consulting widely with citizen groups, and was successful in persuading the Government to announce the withdrawal of its own versions of media bills and consult with the coalition on content. USAID worked with the Parliament Clerk and other donors to leverage \$600,000 to form a consortia of five donors for the Stage 1 Parliamentary Reform Project. Activities will include strategic planning for the Reforms Committee, a public consultation process to engage citizens in Parliamentary reform and a long-term reform design. Support to alternative dispute resolution systems improved functioning of the rule of law. In September 2002, the Government amended the rules of procedure in the Industrial Relations Court to permit the use of mediation in labor disputes. In 2002, USAID agreed to provide modest support for anti-corruption activities.

Environmental Compliance: The mission reviewed its strategic objectives and determined that all current activities are in compliance with approved Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs), Environmental Assessments, and Categorical Exclusions and that all required mitigations and conditions are being followed. None of the current activities will require amended IEEs in FY03. In FY04 IEEs will be required for activities under the new SOs: Increased Private Sector Competitiveness (SO5); Improved Quality of Basic Education for More School Age Children II (SO6); Improved Health Status of Zambians (SO7); Government Held More Accountable (SO8); and Reduced Impact of HIV/AIDS Through Multi-Sectoral Response (SO9).

Country Closeout & Graduation:

D. Results Framework

611-001 Increased incomes of selected rural groups

SO Level Indicator: 1.1: Incomes of Selected Groups

IR 1.1 1Increased Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resources Production

IR 1.2 2Increase Contribution of Rural Non-Farm Enterprises (RNFES) to Private Sector Growth

IR 1.3 Improved Trade and Investment

Discussion: Data Quality Issues:

1. Incomes of selected rural groups.

The DQA carried out in FY 2002 found that Implementing Partner Indicator Reference Sheets demonstrated sufficient data quality management. The DQA recommended that, given the various definitions of income, data disaggregated by definition of income would communicate results more effectively. From FY 2003, the Mission will present data on incomes disaggregated by definition.

2. Number of farmers adopting improved technologies in the reporting period.

The DQA carried out in FY 2002 found that Implementing Partner Indicator Reference Sheets demonstrated sufficient data quality management. The risk of double-counting beneficiaries in different USAID activities has been addressed by cross-referencing of beneficiary information among various implementing partners.

3. RNFE sales and service revenue.

The DQA carried out in FY 2002 found that Implementing Partner Indicator Reference Sheets demonstrated sufficient data quality management. The DQA recommended that, given the various definitions of revenue by Implementing Partners, data disaggregated by definition of income would communicate results more effectively. From FY 2003, the Mission will present data on revenue disaggregated by definition.

611-002 Improved quality of basic education for more school-aged children

SO Level Indicator: 2.1 Net Admissions Rate to Grade 1 in targeted areas

SO Level Indicator: 2.4 Number of learners in grade 1 in target areas and centers

SO Level Indicator: 2.5 Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs

IR 2.1 Improved quality of learning environments in targeted areas.

Discussion: Data Quality Issues:

1. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs

This is an Agency selected measure.

Known Data Limitations and Significance: Possible limitations - Currently MOE Annual school Census and EMIS system does not cover IRI centers. Since IRI teachers are volunteers and have received minimum training, they do not always provide complete data (e.g. disaggregated and timely information). Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Regular supervision (school visits) by Ministry and/or implementing partner; increased supervision at provincial and district levels in 2003; increased training of center mentors; and development of an EMIS-based tracking and reporting system for IRI centers in CY2003/04. If it appears that these actions are insufficient to ensure quality information, we will authorize the Implementing Partner to hire special data collectors to go to each center to collect the information.

2. Interactive Radio Learning Centers (IRLCs) established.

DQA was conducted in FY 2002. Data is obtained from contractors for Interactive Radio Instruction (IRI) Centers and School Health and Nutrition (SHN) interventions, Community Sensitization and Mobilization Campaign (CSMC) interventions, and the Ministry of Education. Data Quality Assessments for all SO indicators was carried out with Implementing Partners in August 2002, including field visits for verification or adjustments in targets. Some data quality limitations are associated with the IRLCs. Currently, the Ministry's Annual School Census and EMIS system do not cover IRLC data. Since IR mentors (teaching

facilitators) are volunteers and have received only minimum training, they do not always provide complete data (e.g., disaggregated and timely information).

Actions taken to redress these issues include regular school supervision/visits by the Ministry of Education Inspectorate, NGOs/CBOs and the Implementing Partner and building capacity in data collection and management. Similarly, SHN school teachers are only learning to keep accurate and up-to-date pupil records for the SHN information management system. Actions to address data limitations include enrolment data verification with the official Ministry Annual School Census reports, on the spot checks of SHN schools' pupil records, and supervision by the Ministry and implementing partner. As the CSMC program expands, it will become more vulnerable to inconsistently collected data because the data collection processes will be handed over by project staff to the less well trained Ministry personnel. Actions planned to address this problem include training for the Ministry personnel, data collection supervision, and data verification made by both the Ministry's zonal facilitators and the CSMC implementing partner.

3. Production of annual school census statistical report, on time.

The FY 2002 DQA observed data to be factual and no recommendations were made for actions to address data quality.

611-003 Increased use of integrated child and reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS interventions

SO Level Indicator: 3.1 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Modern Methods)

SO Level Indicator: 3.2 Vaccination Coverage

SO Level Indicator: 3.3 Condom Use

IR 3.1 Increased demand for PHN interventions among target groups

IR 3.2 Increased delivery of PHN interventions at community level

IR 3.3 Increased delivery of PHN interventions by the private sector

IR 3.4 Improved health worker performance in the delivery of PHN services

IR 3.5 Improved policies, planning and support systems for the delivery of the PHN interventions

Discussion: DQAs have been carried out on all SO PMP indicators.

1. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (modern methods) DQA was carried out in FY 2002.

Data is derived from the health Management information System (HMIS). Data is entered in the system using a tally method that is prone to double counting error. The DQA found that procedures in place are adequate to capture errors. USAID is building capacity in the Government to manage the HMIS. The capacity building focuses on areas of weakness observed in the assessment i.e.: procedures to ensure limited access to data, to safeguard against unauthorized changes to data, data storage/retrieval procedures and ensuring accurate transcription.

2. Products sold: Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs).

DQA conducted in CY 2002. DQA conducted in CY 2002. Data quality found to be good. Manual transfer of data however found to pose risk of transcription errors.

Actions being taken: The Mission will explore possibilities of helping the institutions develop an automated monthly sales report. Elimination of a manual data transfer step should reduce the possibility of error. ITN distribution partners have indicated interest in such a change in procedure. Manual transfer of data however found to pose risk of transcription errors.

Actions being taken: The Mission will explore possibilities of helping the institutions develop an automated monthly sales report. Elimination of a manual data transfer step should reduce the possibility of error. ITN distribution partners have indicated interest in such a change in procedure.

3. Number of orphans and vulnerable children receiving support from community based organizations supported by USAID/Zambia.

Data collection is carried out at community and district level and submitted to headquarters for aggregation. Cross triangulation of lower-level figures is done through meetings. The procedure is not sufficiently systematic.

Actions to be taken: Implementing Partner will maintain data validation files. All Community Mobilization Officers (CMOs) will be required to implement standard, documented and regular procedures and systems for conducting data validation, including spot checks.

611-004 Expanded opportunity for effective participation in democratic governance

SO Level Indicator: 4.1 Number of targeted issues debated by legislative assemblies

SO Level Indicator: 4.2 Number of target public issues or policies influenced as a result of debate initiated by membership organizations

IR 4.1 Increased efficiency of the administration of justice

IR 4.2 Increased Public Debate

IR 4.3 More effective and inclusive local government institutions

Discussion: Data Quality Issues

The following new indicators, for which baseline surveys were conducted in FY 2002, will have DQAs conducted in FY 2003:

4.1 Number of targeted issues debated by legislative assemblies

4.2 Number of target public issues or policies influenced as a result of debate initiated by membership organizations

4.2.1: Increased debate on the target development issues

4.2.2: Number of membership organizations publishing, conducting research and analysis, policy research, forming coalitions, or dialoguing with government

4.1.1: Increased number of cases submitted for alternative dispute resolution.

A Mission assessment conducted in FY 2002 determined that the data source (High Court Case Register) was sound with no DQA issues requiring follow-up actions.

611-005 Increased Competitiveness of the Private Sector

Discussion:

611-006 Improved Quality of Basic Education for More School-age Children

Discussion:

611-007 Improved health Status of Zambians

Discussion:

611-008 Government Held More Accountable

Discussion:

Selected Performance Measures - Zambia

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Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response			Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance					
Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?					
611-001 Increased rural incomes of selected groups	Yes			Vegetable Export Alliance expanded .Small and Medium Business Development Alliance expanded. Business Linkages Program Alliance expanded ed. Milk Marketing Alliance expanded. Crop Warehousing Alliance created. IT Interconnectivity Alliance created.	
611-002 Improved quality of basic education for more school-aged children					
611-003 Increased use of integrated child and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS interventions					
611-004 Expanded opportunity for effective participation in democratic governance					
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)	6				1) Vegetable Export Alliance: Agrflora Ltd, ZNFU/Agr-business forum, Jica . 2) ZCSMBA Alliance: Private Sector Decelopment (EU PSDP), Ecumenical Church Loan Fund (ECLOF), Fredrick Ebert Stiftung(FES) Micro projects Unit. 3) Livingstone Linkges Program Alliance: IESC, Livingstone District Business Association, PSDP, CARE, Livingstonian, Kabu Visual Arts, ZSCMBA, Bank of Zambia, Livingstone City Council, Zambia Airforce etc. 4) Dairy Sector Alliance: Land O'Lakes, ZATAC Ltd., FINTA DAIRIES LTD, CARE, JICA, IESC. 5) Warehouse Alliance: Zambia Agriculture Commodities Agency, Natural Resources Institute of the UK, Common Fund for Commodities of Holland, Zambia National Farmers Union, Bankers Assocaition of Zambia, Millers Association of Zambia, Sheni Agricultural Supplies Ltd. 6) Interconnectivity Alliance:UNDP, Cisco, University of Zambia.
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?					

What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	5342000			1) Vegetable Export Alliance: Other Partners - \$2,052,000.00; USAID:\$ 600,000. 2) ZCSMBA Alliance: Other partners - \$384,000; USAID - \$350,000. 3) Livingstone Linkages Program Alliance:Other partners- \$265,000 USAID - 250,000. 4) Dairy Sector Alliance: Ohter partners - \$\$1,000,000; USAID - 921,000. 5) Warehouse Alliance: Other partners - \$941,000; USAID - \$100,000. 6) Interconnectivity Alliance: Other partners - \$700,000; USAID - \$340,000.
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Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade

USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

611-001 Increased rural incomes of selected groups	Yes			558,769 rural farmersbenefited from a wide range of improved agricultural technologies and management skills.The milk marketing alliance contributed business capital and expertise to enhance the participating farmer producers' competitiveness. USAID's trade and investment policy TA helped the GRZ in preparing the AGOA visa regulations system which helped increase yarn exports to South Africa, Botswana and Mauritius.
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USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

611-001 Increased rural incomes of selected groups	No			A single annual commercial banks' weighted average (market) exchange rate is applied for reporting all Kwacha-denominated incomes. The DQA carried out in FY 2002 found that Implementing Partner Indicator Reference Sheets demonstrated sufficient data quality management. The DQA recommended that, given the various definitions of income, data disaggregated by definition of income would communicate results more effectively. The Mission will from FY 2003 present data on incomes disaggregated by definition.
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USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

611-001 Increased rural incomes of selected groups	Yes			SO continued to expand access and economic opportunities to reach 58,769 rural farmers who benefited from a wide range of improved agricultural technologies and management skills
611-002 Improved quality of basic education for more school-aged children				4. The DQA carried out in FY 2002 found that Implementing Partner Indicator Reference Sheets demonstrated sufficient data quality management. The risk of double-counting beneficiaries in different USAID activities has been addressed by cross-referencing of beneficiary information among various implementing partners.

USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

611-002 Improved quality of basic education for more school-aged children	Yes			<p>Enrollment for 2002 exceeded target. Total primary enrollment (grades 1-7) was projected at 48,831 in USAID-supported schools and learning centers. Actual enrollment exceeded the target by 15%.</p> <p>1. The number of children enrolled in USAID-supported schools includes those in 115 government schools and 369 Interactive Radio Learning Centers (IRLCs). 2. Data is obtained from contractors for Interactive Radio Instruction (IRI) Centers and School Health and Nutrition (SHN) interventions, Community Sensitization and Mobilization Campaign (CSMC) interventions, and the Ministry of Education. Data Quality Assessment for all the SO indicators was carried out with our implementing partners in August 2002. it included field visits for verification or adjustments in targets. Some data quality limitations are associated with the IRLCs. Currently, the Ministry's Annual School Census and EMIS system do not cover IRLC data. Since IR mentors (teaching facilitators) are volunteers and have received only minimum training, they do not always provide complete data (e.g., disaggregated and timely information). Actions taken to redress these issues include regular school supervision/visits by the Ministry of Education Inspe</p>
a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	28,616 Male	27,378 Female	55,994 Total	
b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	84,443 Male	80,713 Female	165,156 Total	

USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)				
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b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)				
Pillar III: Global Health				
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
611-003 Increased use of integrated child and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS interventions	Yes			<p>PMP target of 22% was met; this represents a substantial gain in contraceptive coverage since last measured (1996), resulting in an important decline in un-met need for family planning.</p> <p>Demographic & Health Survey (MACRO, CSO) DQA done August '01-April '02. DQA issues: reliability, validity and timeliness. Actions: PHN & CA staff monitor survey protocol review & survey implementation. USAID has limited ability to affect timeliness, because there are a lot of stakeholders (incl. government) who all have to be satisfied with the survey process and results.</p>
Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	22.6%			<p>Demographic & Health Survey (MACRO, CSO) DQA done August '01-April '02. DQA issues: reliability, validity and timeliness. Actions: PHN & CA staff monitor survey protocol review & survey implementation. USAID has limited ability to affect timeliness, because there are a lot of stakeholders (incl. government) who all have to be satisfied with the survey process and results.</p>
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
611-003 Increased use of integrated child and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS interventions	Yes			Documented infant & U5 mortality drop
Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	
Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	68 Male	66 Female	Total	<p>Data source - National Vitamin A Supplementation Program. Data are drawn from district level tallies and there is a risk of missing data or double entry. Data is validated by mini surveys conducted with technical support from USAID. The current national system does not disaggregate this data by gender.</p>
Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	>80%. Data source - DHS 2001/2 Preliminary Report (DQA - see note above on DHS).
Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	Yes			There were 3 cases. USAID-supported acute-flaccid-paralysis surveillance, meeting certification standards for rate of reported non-polio AFP cases.
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				

Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	%			
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
611-003 Increased use of integrated child and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS interventions	Yes			More than doubled number of functioning VCT centers
a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)	9600000			Data source: PSI/SFH inventory/ sales system. DQA done January 28, 2002. Issues: Data precision due to possibility of missing invoices. Actions: All invoice data are now independently entered at regional & central levels. Discrepancies are immediately identified & rectified.
b. Total condom sales (2003 target)	10500000			
National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)	16%			data Source: National population survey - DHS 2001/2 Preliminary Report. National sentinel surveillance 2002 round - data not yet available.
Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)				
Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15 - 24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)	Male	Female	Total	
Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)	%			To be reported in 2003 based on upcoming Zambia Sexual Behavior Survey
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics	7120			PMP tracks % of target population reached.
Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance	7			The clinics mentioned here are only for the high-risk subpopulation commercial sex workers and long distance drivers at 6 cross border sites and 1 in-land hot spot.

Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support	138170			DQA done: April '02. Issues: Data precision, viz. double counting. Actions: District/community NGO/CBO and coalition members supported by the project, will receive regular training in data management. At district level stakeholders' meetings, NGOs and CBOs will meet regularly to review OVC coverage issues. CARE/FHT head office staff conduct quarterly data quality monitoring visits. A checklist has been developed to identify data quality issues. Once a year, FHI conducts a data validation exercise involving impromptu visits to project sites. Data reported to FHI is compared against the data from the validation exercise.
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance	1			The indicator is not being tracked for program management
Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children	59			Not in PMP but is tracked by the implementing partner at project level
Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services	25			Not in PMP but is tracked by the implementing partner at project level
Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months	8950			Not in PMP but is tracked by the implementing partner at project level. Data is based on 11 months of data (Jan-Nov). Data is from multiple sites with different start-up dates throughout the year.
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.	280			
Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)				
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months				
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs				
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers	3929			Figure reflects USAID-supported VCT centers only. There is no disaggregated data for the indicator. Efforts underway to rectify the reporting from implementing partners for disaggregation.
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance	88			Not in PMP. Number of sites more than doubled from 42 in 2001.

Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment					
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program					
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	1,222 Male	5,898 Female	7,120 Total		PMP tracks % of target population reached. 2002 targets were 12.9% of CSWs in target areas and 12.3% of truck-drivers. CSW target was met (13%) and truck-driver target was exceeded (22.6%)
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	1,407 Male	6,712 Female	8,119 Total		
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	Yes				
b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?	N/A				Will continue expansion of existing MTCT program.
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		No program supported by the Mission. New activity in this area expected in 2003.
b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		No program supported by the Mission. New activity in this area expected in 2003.
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	70,455 Male	67,715 Female	138,170 Total		DQA done: April '02. Issues: Data precision, viz. double counting. Actions: District/community NGO/CBO and coalition members supported by the project, will receive regular training in data management. At district level stakeholders' meetings, NGOs and CBOs will meet regularly to review OVC coverage issues. CARE/FHT head office staff conduct quarterly data quality monitoring visits. A checklist has been developed to identify data quality issues. Once a year, FHI conducts a data validation exercise involving impromptu visits to project sites. Data reported to FHI is compared against the data from the validation exercise.
b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	75,200 Male	84,800 Female	160,000 Total		As above.
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		No Mission-supported program in this area although the Govt. of Zambia has initiated services in 2 pilot sites this year.
b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		No Mission-supported program in this area although the Govt. of Zambia has initiated services in 2 pilot sites this year.
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance					

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

611-003 Increased use of integrated child and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS interventions	Yes		Substantial ITN scale-up	Products sold: Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs).DQA conducted in CY 2002. DQA conducted in CY 2002. Data quality found to be good. Manual transfer of data however found to pose risk of transcription errors.Actions being taken: The Mission will explore possibilities of helping the institutions develop an automated monthly ales report. Elimination of a manual data transfer step should reduce the possibility of error. ITN distribution partners have indicated interested in such a change in procedure. Manual transfer of data however found to pose risk of transcription errors.Actions being taken: The Mission will explore possibilities of helping the institutions develop an automated monthly ales report. Elimination of a manual data transfer step should reduce the possibility of error. ITN distribution partners have indicated interest in such a change in procedure.
a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)	285000			Data Sources: PSI/SFH inventory/sales system. DQA provisions for subsidized ITN component as per PMP (field offices submit bank statements, expense analysis, bank deposit slips & bank reconciliation statements. Double data entry at central level. Yearly USAID data quality audit.) DQA process for NetMark public-private sector component completed December 2002.
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)	300000			
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	%			No USAID program in this area but CDC is working in 22 districts.
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	%			

Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance

USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

611-004 Expanded opportunity for effective participation in democratic governance	Yes		The success of mediation in dramatically reducing case backlog in the High Court. Targets for the year under review as laid down in the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) were exceeded.	Quantitative data ia available for the ADR activity which focuses on court annexed mediation and arbitration.
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USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

611-004 Expanded opportunity for effective participation in democratic governance	Yes			Combined efforts by two USAID/Zambia implementation partners helped define the civil society reform agenda, with constitutional, electoral system, media law and parliamentary reforms as primordial. Through PACT the Mission provided grants prior to elections for televised presidential debates. Televised treet interviews were also conducted on campaign issues. The Carter Center observed the elections and was involved in post-election activities to promote dialogue between civil society organizations and parliamentarians on electoral and constututional reform.	Baselines for new Public Debate indicators established in FY 2002. DQAs to be conducted in FY 2003.
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USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

611-004 Expanded opportunity for effective participation in democratic governance	Yes			Through grants to 18 civil society organizations, public debate was facilitated on a number of public policy issues amongst them being constitutional reform, legislation on public media and access to information. The latter has culminated into three media reform Bills being presented to the National Assembly.	Baselines for new Public Debate indicators established in FY 2002. DQAs to be conducted in FY 2003.
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USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

611-004 Expanded opportunity for effective participation in democratic governance	Yes			Websites were set for Cabinet Office and the Ministry of Legal Affairs Governance Monitoring Unit to post policy related information and allow dialogue with users. Support was also given to Transparency International Zambia Chapter, NAMAC (an anti-corruption network) and Afronet to undertake activities to enhance transparency and combat corruption	Baselines for new Public Debate indicators established in FY 2002. DQAs to be conducted in FY 2003.
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USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total	
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USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of beneficiaries				
Crude mortality rates	%			
Child malnutrition rates	%			
Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?				
Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total	

Number of beneficiaries (children under
age 15)

Male	Female	Total	
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